

South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

June 1991

Published July 1991

A Comparison of South Dakota's Manufacturing Industry to the Nation's

The manufacturing industry in South Dakota seems to draw its strength from the uniqueness of the state and the determination of its people. In this article we will compare and contrast the manufacturing industry of South Dakota with that of the nation. By doing this we will explain the similarities and differences of South Dakota's manufacturers to those of the nation. This article is based on data of employment covered by unemployment insurance. This data represents approximately 95 percent of non-farm employment in South Dakota. The data used will be 1989 annual averages which represents the most current data available at the national level.

To facilitate the comparison and contrast of the manufacturing industry in South Dakota to that of the nation, we will be using the percentage of employment rather than total numbers. The reason for the conversion to percentage is because South Dakota is a small state and therefore we have an annual average employment of hundreds or thousands in the manufacturing industry while the entire United States could have an annual average employment of hundreds of thousands. Therefore, by just examining the number of annual average employed we would lose sight of the actual comparison or contrast we are making.

In 1989, the manufacturing industry in South Dakota made up 15.5 percent of private sector employment; on the national level manufacturing made up 21.6 percent of the private sector employment. Manufacturing is the third largest industry in employment size at both the national and state level, thus making it a vital industry to both.

Within the manufacturing industry there are two different sectors to be considered: manufacturers of durable goods and manufacturers of nondurable goods. Durable goods are such items as jewelry, furniture, home appliances, or farm equipment. Nondurable goods include such items as paper products, clothing, and food products. In this article we will examine the top four industries with the highest percentage of average annual employment in both durable and nondurable manufacturing in South Dakota. We will also compare or contrast the same durable and nondurable manufacturing industries at the national level.

• Nondurable Manufacturing

INSIDE...

South Dakota	
Nonfarm Employment	.. 6
Sioux Falls	
Nonfarm Employment	.. 7
Rapid City	
Nonfarm Employment	.. 8
Hours and Earnings of	
Production Workers	 9

First, let's look at nondurable manufacturers. Nationwide, the nondurable manufacturing group made up 41.2 percent of the 1989 average annual employment in manufacturing while South Dakota's nondurable manufacturing group was slightly higher at 43.5 percent that year. In the nondurable division of the manufacturing industry, in 1989, the food and kindred products group had the largest annual average employment both in South Dakota and nationwide. But in South Dakota, food and kindred product manufacturers were more vital, and made up a larger percentage of employment than on the national level. In South Dakota, food and kindred products represented 52.7 percent of nondurable manufacturing employment in comparison to 20.5 percent nationwide. This contrast may be due to the fact that South Dakota is an agricultural state, and as such South Dakota's manufacturers use the state's products to produce food and kindred products such as meat and poultry, dairy products, potato chips, and various bakery products.

The second largest manufacturing group in the nondurable sector in both South Dakota and nationwide in 1989 was printing and publishing. In South Dakota, this group made up 19.3 percent of nondurable manufacturing employment, which mirrored the nation at 19.5 percent. In South Dakota, some examples of employers in this industry group are publishers and printers of newspapers, and various types of other commercial printers

**South Dakota's Apparel
Manufacturers make
goods ranging from
pillows to military uniforms**

whose products can vary from brochures and pamphlets to business cards and bumper stickers.

The next largest nondurable manufacturing group in South Dakota and also nationwide was manufacturers of apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials. This industry group in South Dakota had 12.5 percent of the nondurable annual average employment in 1989 while nationwide it constituted 13.5 percent of the nondurable employment. Manufacturers in South Dakota produce a variety of apparel and related goods which range from uniforms for the military to home furnishings items such as bedspreads and pillows.

The manufacturing group entitled rubber and miscellaneous plastic products was the next largest industry group in the nondurable sector. During 1989, this group ran nearly parallel to the nation. South Dakota experienced 11.3 percent of nondurable manufacturing employment and the nation had average employment of 11.1 percent. In South Dakota, these manufacturers make a variety of fabricated rubber and plastic products ranging from microwaveable utensils to ear plugs to plastic bags.

• Durable Manufacturing

Now let's take a look at the comparisons and contrasts of durable products manufacturers in South Dakota and the nation. Nationwide, the durable manufacturing group made up 58.8 percent of the 1989 annual average employment in manufacturing. By comparison South Dakota's durable manufacturing group made up 56.5 percent of the annual average employment in manufacturing. During 1989, both in South Dakota and nationwide the industry with the largest percentage of annual average employment in the durable sector was manufacturers of industrial and commercial equipment and computer equipment. This group had 23.2 percent of the annual average employment in durable manufacturing in South Dakota compared to 18.7 percent nationwide. Manufacturers in South Dakota that are included in this group produce such items as farm machinery and equipment, construction equipment, and computer storage devices.

The second largest durable manufacturing group in South Dakota was manufacturers of electronic and other electrical equipment and components. Nationally, this group had the third largest annual average employment in 1989. In South Dakota this group had 19.5 percent of the annual average employment in durable goods, compared to 15.3 percent nationwide. These manufacturers in South Dakota make a variety of goods, including such items as battery chargers, floppy disks, microwave ovens, circuit boards, and electrical equipment for engines.

**South Dakota's
Miscellaneous
Manufacturing has higher
percentage of
employment than nation**

The next largest durable manufacturing group in South Dakota was miscellaneous manufacturing. Miscellaneous manufacturing made up 12.2 percent of the employment in the durable goods sector of manufacturing in South Dakota, but accounted for only 3.4 percent of durable manufacturing nationwide. The disparity between South Dakota and the nation is attributed to the large number of precious metal jewelry manufacturers located in the Black Hills area. Employment in jewelry manufacturing accounts for over half of annual average employment in miscellaneous manufacturing. Other examples of products produced in this industry group are stuffed toys, sporting goods, and advertising signs.

The fourth largest durable goods manufacturing group in South Dakota was manufacturers of lumber and wood products, except furniture. This group made up 11.7 percent of durable manufacturing employment in South Dakota compared to 6.6 percent nationally. The reason South Dakota had a higher percentage of employment was the availability of natural resources that are abundant in the state. Logging camps and sawmills are the dominant manufacturers in this industry.

As we can see by comparing and contrasting annual average employment in manufacturing for South Dakota and the nation, it is apparent that this industry is vital to both. It is also apparent that there are remarkable similarities between some manufacturing groups in South Dakota and the nation. And in some manufacturing groups South Dakota has outshined the nation in percentage of employment. As we have stated before, a great deal of the reason South Dakota has a higher percentage of employment than the nation does in some areas of manufacturing is due to the state's natural resources, and its people's ingenuity in the use of those resources which leads to a wide variety of different types of manufacturing.

South Dakota's Labor Market in June

In June 1991, nonfarm wage and salaried employment in South Dakota was 304,800. This is an increase of 7,300 jobs (or 2.5 percent) from year-ago employment levels. The retail trade industry captured the largest employment gain from year-ago employment levels with the addition of 2,900 jobs. The divisions showing the largest job growth over the year were: eating and drinking establishments (1,000 jobs); general merchandise/apparel stores (500 jobs); and food stores (400 jobs). The remaining job increase was distributed throughout this industry.

The services industry came in second in job growth with the addition of 1,800 jobs. The medical and health division added half of these jobs (900) from year-ago employment levels. As the aging of the population continues and medical advances enable people with previously fatal conditions to survive the demand for rehabilitative services, specialized care, coronary care, and geriatric medicine has increased. The other half of this job growth was noted in educational services; social services; membership organizations; and miscellaneous services.

The manufacturing industry added 800 jobs over year-ago employment levels. The printing and publishing and food and kindred products divisions led the manufacturing industry in this job growth. Government noted an employment increase of 600 jobs. Local government gained 1,100 jobs over the year, with 600 of those jobs in local education. Continued employment increases occurred in local education because more faculty and teacher aides were hired to address increased enrollments and students with special needs. However, federal government decreased 700 jobs over the year, which may be partially attributed to laying off of Census workers, which were hired last year to conduct the 1990 Census.

Month-to-Month Employment Changes

Nonfarm employment usually peaks in June because of the addition of seasonal summer jobs. This was not only the highest June employment level ever recorded but the highest employment level recorded since the inception of the Current Employment Statistics survey in 1939. Nonfarm wage and salaried employment noted a record high employment level of 304,800 (or 1.7 percent) over the month. All industry groups noted employment growth over the month with the exception of the transportation and public utilities industry, which noted a loss of 500 jobs. The transportation sector of this industry noted 400 of the 500 job loss, because of the decrease in educational services. School buses, which stop running during the summer months, impact employment levels in this sector. However, tour bus businesses that begin their seasonal run during this time of year helped prevent a greater decrease in employment in the transportation division.

Retail trade and construction tied in employment gains from May to June with the addition of 1,500 jobs each over the month. The eating and drinking establishment division in the retail trade industry captured 1,200 of the 1,500 jobs. The employment gain in the construction industry was divided equally between all three divisions: building; highway and street; and special trade contractors. The services industry posted a 1,200 job gain over the month. The tourism-related job gains in this industry were offset somewhat by a 1,000 job decrease in the educational services sector. The majority of employment decrease in the educational services division was support staff (such as cooks and teacher aides). The majority of the job increase was in the hotels/motels/amusements division which was due to the addition of personnel to accommodate tourists.

In government, the state and local education divisions also noted traditional declines as the school year came to a close. However this decrease was reduced by the addition to state government payrolls of nearly 1,300 youth who were working for private establishments and state and local government agencies participating in the Summer Youth Program. The Summer Youth Training Program, which is administered through the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), began in 1984 and provides youth with employment from late May to mid-September each year. In local government, employment decreases in education were also offset by the hiring of summer workers.

South Dakota's labor force was 366,000 in June, with 354,600 South Dakotans employed and 11,400 unemployed. The unemployment rate in June was 3.1 percent, a decrease from the May rate of 3.4 percent.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	June 1991 (1)				June 1990			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	127,054,000	118,280,000	8,774,000	6.9(3)	126,307,000	119,605,000	6,702,000	5.3(3)
South Dakota	366,000	354,600	11,400	3.1	365,300	351,800	13,500	3.7
Sioux Falls MSA	75,972	74,363	1,609	2.1	74,958	72,718	2,240	3.0
Rapid City MSA	41,348	39,987	1,361	3.3	40,991	39,751	1,240	3.0
Aurora	1,446	1,430	16	1.1	1,530	1,514	16	1.0
Beadle	8,531	8,274	257	3.0	9,047	8,717	330	3.6
Bennett	1,488	1,404	84	5.6	1,548	1,454	94	6.1
Bon Homme	3,575	3,514	61	1.7	3,529	3,505	24	.7
Brookings	14,840	14,124	716	4.8	14,527	13,774	753	5.2
Brown	19,838	19,118	720	3.6	20,058	18,960	1,098	5.5
Brule	2,863	2,749	114	4.0	2,855	2,818	37	1.3
Buffalo	445	395	50	11.2	475	416	59	12.0
Butte	3,604	3,437	167	4.6	3,507	3,411	96	2.7
Campbell	1,112	1,090	22	2.0	1,154	1,136	18	1.6
Charles Mix	3,839	3,685	154	4.0	4,028	3,861	167	4.1
Clark	1,851	1,804	47	2.5	1,955	1,904	51	2.6
Clay	6,946	6,667	279	4.0	6,975	6,661	314	4.5
Codington	12,921	12,507	414	3.2	12,607	12,074	533	4.2
Corson	1,553	1,285	268	17.3	1,738	1,371	367	21.0
Custer	5,027	4,979	48	1.0	4,651	4,590	61	1.3
Davison	9,231	9,075	156	1.7	9,176	9,039	137	1.5
Day	3,246	3,156	90	2.8	3,329	3,202	127	3.8
Deuel	2,298	2,264	34	1.5	2,360	2,244	116	4.9
Dewey	2,130	1,831	299	14.0	2,142	1,901	241	11.3
Douglas	1,624	1,607	17	1.0	1,704	1,655	49	2.9
Edmunds	2,017	1,934	83	4.1	2,073	2,030	43	2.1
Fall River	3,217	3,108	109	3.4	3,416	3,281	135	4.0
Faulk	1,148	1,134	14	1.2	1,199	1,189	10	.8
Grant	4,074	3,959	115	2.8	4,163	4,018	145	3.5
Gregory	2,368	2,306	62	2.6	2,524	2,477	47	1.9
Haakon	1,228	1,198	30	2.4	1,217	1,192	25	2.1
Hamlin	2,453	2,378	75	3.1	2,587	2,465	122	4.7
Hand	1,781	1,734	47	2.6	1,865	1,836	29	1.6
Hanson	1,432	1,404	28	2.0	1,526	1,501	25	1.6
Harding	865	856	9	1.0	906	886	20	2.2
Hughes	8,579	8,392	187	2.2	8,437	8,259	178	2.1
Hutchinson	3,976	3,921	55	1.4	4,156	4,078	78	1.9
Hyde	805	789	16	2.0	871	855	16	1.8
Jackson	1,720	1,662	58	3.4	1,793	1,726	67	3.7

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	June 1991 (1)				June 1990			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,103	1,083	20	1.8	1,145	1,096	49	4.3
Jones	739	727	12	1.6	763	739	24	3.1
Kingsbury	2,605	2,574	31	1.2	2,743	2,674	69	2.5
Lake	4,866	4,707	159	3.3	5,003	4,699	304	6.1
Lawrence	14,726	14,240	486	3.3	13,020	12,508	512	3.9
Lincoln	7,280	7,126	154	2.1	7,177	7,036	141	2.0
Lyman	1,459	1,341	118	8.1	1,512	1,428	84	5.6
McCook	2,753	2,723	30	1.1	2,861	2,792	69	2.4
McPherson	1,438	1,421	17	1.2	1,559	1,520	39	2.5
Marshall	2,144	2,088	56	2.6	2,274	2,201	73	3.2
Meade	10,260	9,910	350	3.4	9,785	9,461	324	3.3
Mellette	871	837	34	3.9	963	912	51	5.3
Miner	1,576	1,534	42	2.7	1,533	1,480	53	3.5
Minnchaha	75,972	74,363	1,609	2.1	74,958	72,718	2,240	3.0
Moody	3,363	3,173	190	5.6	3,584	3,066	518	14.5
Pennington	41,348	39,987	1,361	3.3	40,991	39,751	1,240	3.0
Perkins	2,181	2,153	28	1.3	2,371	2,324	47	2.0
Potter	1,376	1,343	33	2.4	1,493	1,444	49	3.3
Roberts	4,773	4,622	151	3.2	4,799	4,595	204	4.3
Sanborn	1,102	1,072	30	2.7	1,130	1,105	25	2.2
Shannon	2,344	1,906	438	18.7	2,405	1,977	428	17.8
Spink	3,579	3,504	75	2.1	3,766	3,668	98	2.6
Stanley	1,404	1,331	73	5.2	1,408	1,371	37	2.6
Sully	794	782	12	1.5	806	786	20	2.5
Todd	2,687	2,491	196	7.3	2,767	2,522	245	8.9
Tripp	3,305	3,250	55	1.7	3,370	3,299	71	2.1
Turner	4,335	4,265	70	1.6	4,455	4,343	112	2.5
Union	6,702	6,471	231	3.4	6,278	6,025	253	4.0
Walworth	2,922	2,815	107	3.7	2,936	2,858	78	2.7
Yankton	10,777	10,540	237	2.2	10,636	10,387	249	2.3
Ziebach	1,118	1,021	97	8.7	1,162	1,035	127	10.9

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.0 and 5.3. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

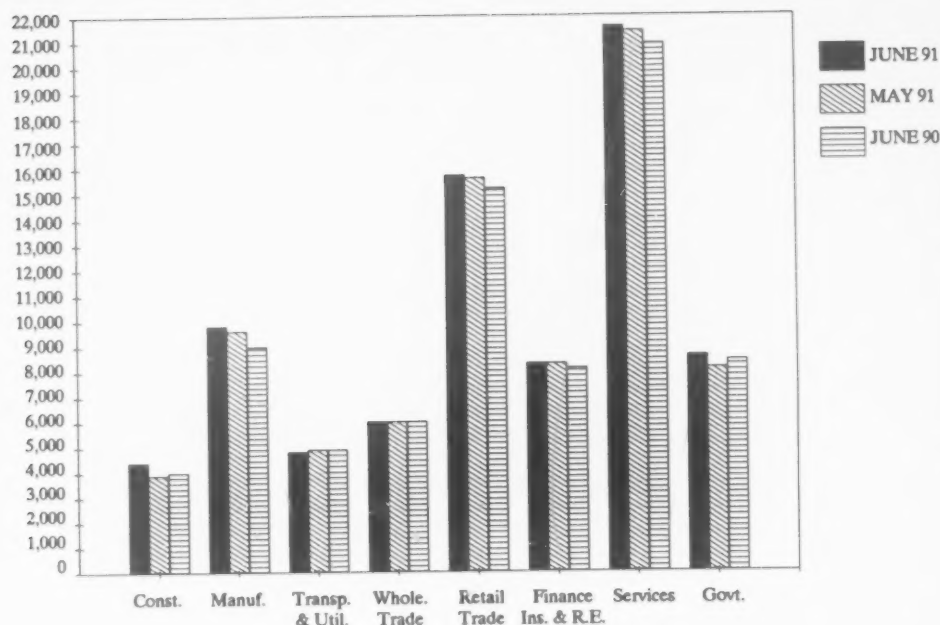
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**South Dakota
Nonfarm Wage &
Salary
Employment
(Jobs by Industry)**

	June 1991	May 1991	June 1990	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	304,800	299,700	297,500	1.7	2.5
TOTAL PRIVATE	239,000	234,400	232,300	2.0	2.9
GOODS PRODUCING	52,000	49,800	50,900	4.4	2.2
MINING	2,600	2,600	2,800	.0	-7.1
CONSTRUCTION	13,900	12,400	13,400	12.1	3.7
MANUFACTURING	35,500	34,800	34,700	2.0	2.3
Durable Goods	20,400	20,000	20,600	2.0	-1.0
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	11,600	11,500	11,900	.9	-2.5
Nondurable Goods	15,100	14,800	14,100	2.0	7.1
Food & Kindred Products	7,700	7,500	7,400	2.7	4.1
Printing & Publishing	3,400	3,400	3,000	.0	13.3
SERVICE PRODUCING	252,800	249,900	246,600	1.2	2.5
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,300	13,800	13,100	-3.6	1.5
Transportation	7,800	8,200	7,700	-4.9	1.3
Communication	3,200	3,300	3,000	-3.0	6.7
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,300	2,400	.0	-4.2
TRADE	81,400	79,700	78,100	2.1	4.2
Wholesale Trade	19,400	19,200	19,000	1.0	2.1
Durable Goods	8,900	8,600	8,800	3.5	1.1
Nondurable Goods	10,500	10,600	10,200	-.9	2.9
Retail Trade	62,000	60,500	59,100	2.5	4.9
Eating and Drinking Establishments	23,300	22,100	22,300	5.4	4.5
General Merchandise/Apparel	10,600	10,800	10,100	-1.9	5.0
Food Stores	8,700	8,700	8,300	.0	4.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	16,600	16,600	16,300	.0	1.8
Finance	10,800	10,800	10,600	.0	1.9
Depository Institutions	5,800	5,800	5,700	.0	1.8
Nondepository Institutions	4,400	4,400	4,200	.0	4.8
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	4,000	4,000	3,900	.0	2.6
SERVICES	75,700	74,500	73,900	1.6	2.4
Hotels/Motels & Amusements	11,400	9,900	11,300	15.2	.9
Personal and Business	8,900	8,700	8,900	2.3	.0
Medical and Health Services	28,100	27,900	27,200	.7	3.3
Hospitals	13,300	13,200	12,500	.8	6.4
Health Services, other than Hospitals	14,900	14,700	14,600	1.4	2.1
Educational Services	4,600	5,600	4,400	-17.9	4.5
Social Services	5,700	5,700	5,400	.0	5.6
Membership Organizations	8,800	8,700	8,700	1.1	1.1
GOVERNMENT	65,800	65,300	65,200	.8	.9
Federal	11,400	11,500	12,100	-.9	-5.8
State	17,200	17,400	17,000	-1.1	1.2
State Education	6,400	8,600	6,200	-25.6	3.2
Local	37,200	36,400	36,100	2.2	3.0
Local Education	20,300	20,900	19,700	-2.9	3.0

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Sioux Falls MSA
Nonfarm Wage
and Salary
Employment
(Jobs by Industry)**

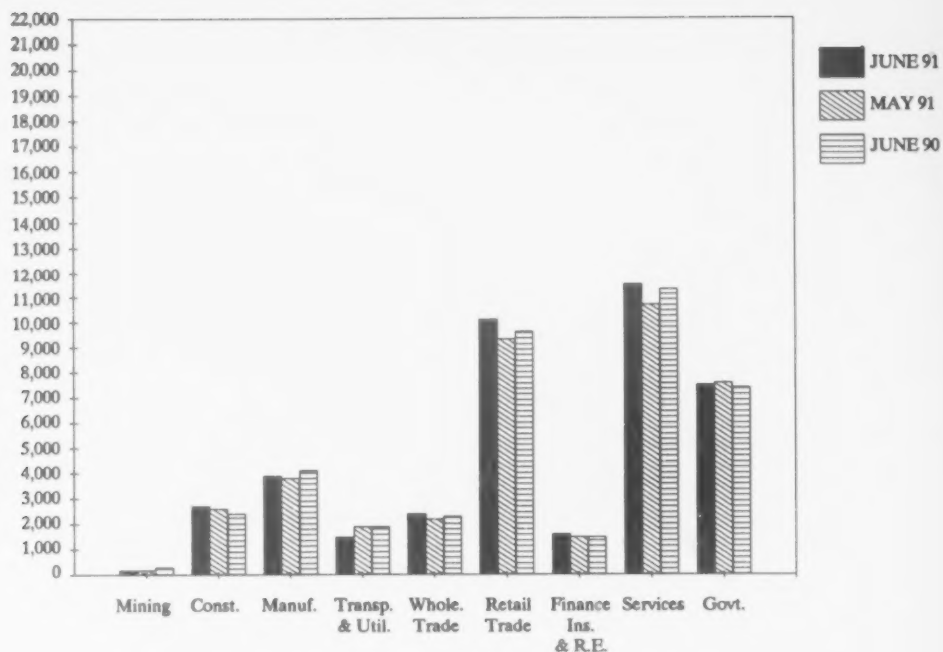


	June 1991	May 1991	June 1990	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	79,200	77,900	76,600	1.7	3.4
GOODS PRODUCING	14,200	13,600	13,100	4.4	8.4
*MINING					
CONSTRUCTION	4,400	3,900	4,000	12.8	10.0
MANUFACTURING	9,800	9,600	9,000	2.1	8.9
SERVICE PRODUCING	65,000	64,300	63,500	1.1	2.4
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES..	4,800	4,900	4,900	-2.0	-2.0
TRADE	21,700	21,600	21,200	.5	2.4
Wholesale	6,000	6,000	6,000	.0	.0
Retail	15,700	15,600	15,200	.6	3.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE ...	8,300	8,300	8,100	.0	2.5
SERVICES	21,600	21,400	20,900	.9	3.3
GOVERNMENT	8,600	8,100	8,400	6.2	2.4

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Rapid City MSA
Nonfarm Wage
and Salary
Employment
(Jobs by Industry)**



	June 1991	May 1991	June 1990	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL.....	41,400	39,800	40,800	4.0	1.5
GOODS PRODUCING	6,800	6,600	6,800	3.0	.0
MINING	200	200	300	.0	-33.3
CONSTRUCTION	2,700	2,600	2,400	3.8	12.5
MANUFACTURING	3,900	3,800	4,100	2.6	-4.9
SERVICE PRODUCING	34,600	33,200	34,000	4.2	1.8
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES ..	1,500	1,900	1,900	-21.1	-21.1
TRADE	12,500	11,500	11,900	8.7	5.0
Wholesale.....	2,400	2,200	2,300	9.1	4.3
Retail	10,100	9,300	9,600	8.6	5.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,600	1,500	1,500	6.7	6.7
SERVICES.....	11,500	10,700	11,300	7.5	1.8
GOVERNMENT	7,500	7,600	7,400	-1.3	1.4

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

**Hours and
Earnings of
Production
Workers in South
Dakota**

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	June 1991	May 1991	June 1990	June 1991	May 1991	June 1990
Total Private.....	199,900	194,100	194,500	34.0	32.7	34.2
Mining.....	2,200	2,200	2,300	43.2	42.1	43.1
Construction.....	11,200	9,700	10,700	40.6	37.7	44.2
Manufacturing.....	26,300	25,600	26,100	41.1	40.2	41.5
Transportation & Public Utilities.....	11,000	11,400	11,000	39.6	38.2	38.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	71,500	69,700	68,300	31.7	30.3	32.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate.....	12,600	12,600	12,400	36.4	34.7	35.5
Services.....	65,100	62,900	63,700	30.8	29.8	30.7

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1991	May 1991	June 1990	June 1991	May 1991	June 1990
Total Private.....	\$273.36	\$265.52	\$263.68	\$8.04	\$8.12	\$7.71
Mining.....	541.30	526.25	526.25	12.53	12.50	12.21
Construction.....	402.75	375.87	420.78	9.92	9.97	9.52
Manufacturing.....	355.52	349.34	350.68	8.65	8.69	8.45
Transportation & Public Utilities.....	441.14	431.28	433.48	11.14	11.29	11.23
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	212.71	204.83	204.80	6.71	6.76	6.40
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate.....	315.95	300.16	286.13	8.68	8.65	8.06
Services.....	239.01	235.42	222.58	7.76	7.90	7.25

**Hours and
Earnings of
Manufacturing
Production
Workers in MSAs**

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	June 1991	May 1991	June 1990	June 1991	May 1991	June 1990
Sioux Falls MSA	7,000	6,800	6,300	41.3	40.4	43.4
Rapid City MSA	3,000	3,000	3,100	37.3	35.6	44.7

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1991	May 1991	June 1990	June 1991	May 1991	June 1990
Sioux Falls MSA	\$371.29	\$360.77	\$375.41	\$8.99	\$8.93	\$8.65
Rapid City MSA	362.93	342.47	405.88	9.73	9.62	9.08

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed¹

	June 1991	May 1991	June 1990
Sex, Total.....	1,765	1,604	1,498
Male.....	829	901	608
Female.....	936	703	890
Race, Total.....	1,765	1,604	1,498
White.....	1,427	1,438	1,193
Nonwhite.....	338	166	305
Age, Total.....	1,765	1,604	1,498
Under 45.....	1,240	1,132	1,062
Over 45.....	525	472	436
² Industry, Total.....	1,765	1,604	1,498
Mining.....	11	25	25
Construction.....	143	220	90
Manufacturing.....	399	429	423
Transportation & Public Utilities.....	85	90	65
Trade.....	381	393	268
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate.....	55	48	57
Services.....	564	326	486
Government.....	127	73	84
² Occupation.....	1,765	1,604	1,498
Professional & Managerial.....	371	238	307
Clerical and Sales.....	396	318	377
Services.....	325	265	192
Processing.....	49	44	44
Machine Trade.....	99	116	48
Benchwork.....	140	170	268
Structural Work.....	230	314	133
Other.....	155	139	129
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total.....	1,765	1,604	1,498
1-2 Weeks.....	434	234	302
3-4 Weeks.....	235	231	224
5-14 Weeks.....	669	663	565
15 Weeks & Over.....	427	476	407

¹The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws and who filed claims for unemployment insurance compensation during the week including the 12th of the month.

²Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	June 1991	May 1991	June 1990	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
Unemployment Insurance					
A. Initial Claims.....	1,540	1,386	1,296	11.1	18.8
B. Weeks Compensated.....	7,118	9,030	6,161	-21.2	15.5
C. Amount of Benefit Payments.....	\$587,402	\$820,523	\$546,670	-28.4	7.5
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.....	\$47,060,052	\$46,695,139	\$44,675,555	0.8	5.3
Job Service					
E. Applicants Available.....	6,032	6,834	4,127	-11.7	46.2
(New and Renewal)					
F. Nonfarm Placements.....	6,351	5,384	6,593	18.0	-3.7
G. Nonfarm Job Openings.....	12,945	11,807	14,931	9.6	-13.3

**Selected Labor
Department
Activities
(Continued)**

June 1991

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings \$64,843

The data above and in the table at the bottom of page 10 are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system.

- A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.
- B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.
- C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.
- D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.
- E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.
- F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.
- G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.
- H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

**A Tale of Two
Companies...is
safety the best
policy?**

The ABC Company and the XYZ Company began business at the same time. They were in the same type of business which involved moving and storing freight. Their employees were required to do a great deal of bending, twisting, and lifting.

The ABC Company began with a safety study. It implemented a program of screening employees, assuring they were suitable for the job. Before being hired, the nature of the job was explained fully to all prospective employees. After being hired, each was trained as to the correct method of handling freight so as to avoid injuries, and more specifically, back injuries. They were also taught about the anatomy of the disablement. This instruction did not end with the date of hire. It was periodically reviewed with all employees. In addition, incentives and rewards such as T-shirts, coffee mugs, key chains, watches, etc. were given for completion of periods of time without injuries. The longer the period of time, the bigger the reward. Safety meetings were conducted regularly. The concept of safety became very much a part of the ABC Company's organization.

In addition to preventing injuries, the ABC Company found that the concept of safety made the employees feel good about themselves. They received attention for doing things right. This in turn generated more cooperation.

The XYZ Company began business with a streamlined and efficient system. It did not have a safety program.

At the end of the first year of business, the XYZ Company was slightly more profitable than the ABC Company. After the first year, the employees of the XYZ Company had more on the job injuries than the employees of the ABC Company. The cost of these injuries began to accumulate. At the end of three years, the XYZ Company was suffering high worker's compensation costs, and costly time losses as a result of the on the job injuries. On the other hand, the ABC Company had very few injuries, and none were serious. Consequently, its costs were very manageable. Over a longer period of time, the ABC Company became much more profitable than the XYZ Company.

Whenever, injuries are prevented, there is another savings that is more important than the profit line, and that is the health of the employees. To each individual person, the maintenance of good health is invaluable. It is also conducive to production. With safety, everyone benefits.

South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

Labor Market Information Center
P.O. Box 4730
Aberdeen, South Dakota 57402-4730

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use \$300

**BULK
RATE**

PRESORTED 3RD CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
U.S. Department of Labor
Permit NO. G-12

05/88
CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION SERVICE
SRI ACQUISITIONS
4520 EAST WEST HIWAY
BETHESDA MD 20814

FORWARDING AND ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

Selected National Economic Indicators

	June	May	June	Percent Change From	
	1991	1991	1990	Last Month	Last Year
Consumer Price Index ¹	136.0	135.6	129.9	0.3	4.7
Industrial Production Index ²	106.9	106.2	110.1	0.7	-2.9
Retail Trade Sales ³	\$151,918	\$152,180	\$150,281	-0.2	1.1
Privately Owned Housing Starts ⁴	1,040	989	1,187	5.2	-12.4
Bank Prime Loan Rate ⁵	8.50	8.50	10.00	0.00	-15.00

¹U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

²Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1987 = 100.
Seasonally adjusted.

³Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences.
In millions of dollars.

⁴Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started.
Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

⁵Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

